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BOISE, DECEMBER, 1916 EXTENSION BULLETIN No. 18

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO

EXTENSION DIVISION

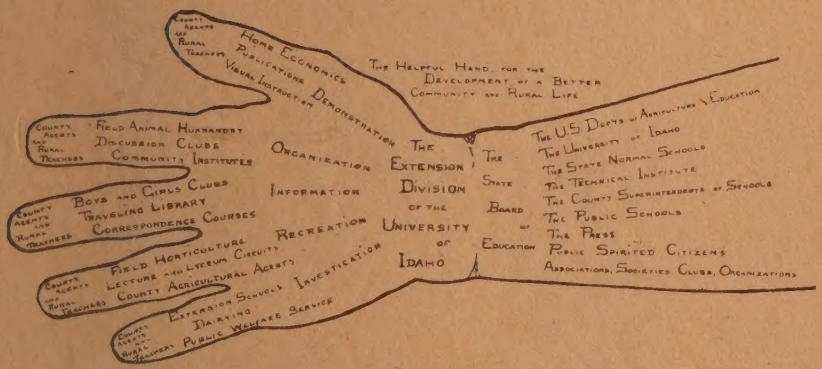
O. D. CENTER, DIRECTOR

BIENNIAL REPORT

—OF—

DIRECTOR OF EXTENSION

1915-1916



COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
OF THE STATE OF IDAHO

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO, EXTENSION DIVISION
AND
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

ADMINISTRATION

Printed and distributed in furtherance of the purposes of the Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service provided for in Act of Congress, May 8, 1914.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF EXTENSION, UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO 1915-1916

President Melvin A. Brannon,
The University of Idaho.

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to the requirements contained in section five of the Federal Act providing for cooperative extension work (Smith-Lever Act), I submit herewith the biennial report of the activities of the Extension Division of the University of Idaho.

Very respectfully,
O. D. CENTER,
Director of Extension.

INTRODUCTION

The cooperative extension service of the University of Idaho, as commanded by the Smith-Lever Act of Congress, and as accepted by joint resolution of the Idaho legislature, covers the whole field of material welfare of the farmer and his family. It includes the science and practice of production of both livestock and crops, the art of management, improvement, marketing and finance of same, the enlargement and betterment of social and other conditions of environment, and all problems of family subsistence. Extension service literally means, therefore, extending the benefits of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the University to every portion of Idaho. No town, hamlet, farm or home need be without some evidence of the helpful service which can and will be gladly given.

To accomplish these objects various methods are employed, namely: Teaching by demonstration, organization, giving of accurate information, planning for social and other recreation, and cooperating with Experiment Station forces. In a field so large, with such a multiplicity of problems, and with numerous methods of action, there is grave danger of unwise or wasteful undertakings. To prevent this possibility the law requires the preparation of written plans for work and proposed expenditure of funds, which plans must be approved by the Secretary of Agriculture and by the President of the University of Idaho. These detailed plans of work are called projects. They must be approved before they are inaugurated, must be reported on at the close of each fiscal year, and, when once adopted and signed, cannot be altered or deviated from without the consent of the Washington

authorities. Hereafter the word *project* will refer to these approved plans for work. A memorandum of understanding has also been entered into between the States Relations Service—that division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture having the administration of the Extension Service—and the University of Idaho, which strengthens the truly cooperative relations. This is but just and proper since up to the present the extension service is supported more largely by federal than by State funds.

In defining the projects for the biennium, it has been the purpose to put into operation and emphasize those branches of extension service most fundamental and that reach the largest number of people. These have been started, and will be continued and enlarged as the support given the work, both by the federal government and by the State, will permit. As rapidly as possible, too, other lines of service, affecting large and important interests of farm and home welfare and development, will be added.

In the following pages the evidence that the efforts of the Extension Division have been measurably successful will be presented. We do not intend to boast an achievement, but rather to show that the extension service has been an instrument in stimulating clearer thinking, better living and enlarged success thruout the State.

TYPES OF EXTENSION SERVICE

Primarily the extension service considered only agricultural and home economic problems. This service failed to give the requested and desired assistance to town residents, or to those communities in which mining, lumbering, or some industry other than agriculture, is paramount. To meet these needs it has been advisable to plan for and, in a very limited way, inaugurate a new branch of service, which includes correspondence courses, night schools, lecture and lyceum circuits, visual instruction helps, package and traveling libraries, community institutes, and the like. Thru these the hand of extension service can reach in some helpful way every portion of every community of the State.

SUPPORT OF THE WORK

The extension work is cooperative with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, since the Smith-Lever Act, passed by Congress in 1914, provides $10,000.00 per year for each state accepting the further provisions of the act. This act also provides a steady and definite increase above this original $10,000.00 per year, provided each State meets this increase dollar for dollar by State appropriation. Thus Idaho received for the year July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915, $10,000.00 from the federal treasury. For the following fiscal year Idaho's allotment was $13,108.84. Since the thirteenth Idaho Legislature failed to make any special provision to meet this increase, it became necessary for the Extension Division to provide, if possible, some way of securing to the State the additional amount that was due. This was done by

completely exhausting a local fund of $2961.78 and by adding thereto $147.06 from the regular extension appropriation provided by the thirteenth legislature, thus enabling the State to receive the $13,108.84 from the United States treasury.

For the current fiscal year, Idaho's allotment from the United States treasury is $15,699.54. The State will be obliged to meet the amount in excess of $10,000.00, however, in order to receive same. It would, moreover, be evidence of business foresight for the State to provide by legislative appropriation not alone the $5,699.54 required for the current fiscal year, but $8,290.24 for the fiscal year July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918, and $5,440.47, which is one-half the amount required for the Smith-Lever offset for the following fiscal year. Altho this requires $19,430.25 in order to permit Idaho to meet her share of the requirements of the Smith-Lever Act up to the time for the convening of the fifteenth State Legislature, it also insures to the commonwealth the receipt of $44,430.25 from the federal treasury during the same period of time. A failure to provide $19,430.25 for Smith-Lever offset, as required under the terms of the Smith-Lever Act, means that Idaho will receive not $44,430.25, as above indicated, but instead $25,000.00 only.

In addition to the projects sustained during the biennium thru the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act, the State has enjoyed the benefit of $9,750.00 additional funds apportioned from the U. S. Department of Agriculture's separate appropriation, which sum has been used exclusively in support of County Agent and Boys' and Girls' Club projects.

A direct appropriation of $10,000.00 a year for extension service was provided by the last Legislature. The Pure Seed fund of $5,000.00 a year is also administered thru the Extension Division of the University of Idaho. The following financial statement shows these matters in detail:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

January 1, 1915, to December 1, 1916.

Sources of Funds

State appropriation		$20,000.00	
Unexpended December 1	$ 592.98		
Amount used to complete State offset to Smith-Lever increase and accounted for under "Offset Smith-Lever"	147.06	740.04	
Amount disbursed to December 1			$19,259.96

Offset Smith-Lever			
Local funds	$2,961.78		
From State appropriation	147.06		
Total offset			3,108.84
Federal Smith-Lever			
January 1, 1915, to June 30, 1915		$ 5,000.00	
July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916		13,108.84	
July 1, 1916, to December 1, 1916		4,045.19	
Total disbursed to Dec. 1, 1916			22,154.03
Total funds expended by Agricultural Extension Division of University of Idaho to Dec. 1			$44,522.83

Disbursements by Projects

PROJECTS	State Funds		Federal Funds	Totals
	Appropriation	Offset Smith-Lever	Smith-Lever	
Administration	$ 5,464.04	$ 1,338.84	$ 3,251.32	$10,054.20
Printing	174.00	100.00	776.38	1,050.38
County Agents	1,214.68	250.00	10,105.50	11,570.18
Home Economics	2,589.96	445.00	3,224.38	6,259.34
Dairy Extension	169.10	.....	453.03	622.13
Entomology	136.84	.....	.....	136.84
Boys' and Girls' Clubs	1,485.23	125.00	2,089.42	3,699.65
Horticulture	3,420.44	550.00	1,540.68	5,511.12
Animal Husbandry	1,047.92	300.00	713.32	2,061.24
Extension Schools	3,557.75	.....	.....	3,557.75
Totals	$19,259.96	$ 3,108.84	$22,154.03	$44,522.83

Disbursements by Expense Classification

CLASSIFICATION	State Funds		Federal Funds	Totals
	Appropriation	Offset Smith-Lever	Smith-Lever	
Salaries	$ 8,884.61	$ 2,810.00	$10,454.40	$22,149.01
Labor	1,057.53	.....	584.27	1,641.80
Publications	169.00	100.00	776.38	1,045.38
Stat'y and Small Printing	657.67	.....	401.42	1,059.09
Postage, Telegraph, Telephone, Frt. and Express	852.31	46.69	417.63	1,316.63
Heat, Light and Power	2.90	.....	22.30	25.20
Supplies	267.76	.....	328.88	596.64
Library	37.92	.....	19.88	57.80
Tools and Machinery	19.51	.50	405.46	425.47
Furniture and Fixtures	47.50	.....	183.40	230.90
Scientific Apparatus	53.60	.....	62.50	116.10
Travel	7,196.40	151.65	8,410.51	15,758.56
Contingent	13.25	.....	87.00	100.25
Totals	$19,259.96	$ 3,108.84	$22,154.03	$44,522.83

Extension Service in Idaho has also received the benefit of money from the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the following amounts:

For County Agent work	$6,875.00
For Boys' and Girls' Club work	2,875.00
Total to December 1, 1916	$9,750.00

This money was paid directly from the office in Washington, D. C., to the State Leader, County Agents and State Club Leader.

The County Agent Service is carried on cooperatively by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the University of Idaho, and the several counties employing County Agents. The Agricultural Extension Division does not handle any of the county funds.

The Pure Seed fund, appropriated under the Pure Seed Law of Idaho, is administered by the Agricultural Extension Division, and the statement of the disbursement of this fund is given in the biennial report of the Seed Commissioner.

Growth During Biennium

The staff force for extension service at the beginning of the biennium numbered nine persons on full time and one person on part time. These included field specialists in livestock, horticulture, dairying, entomology and home economics; county agents in Canyon, Franklin and Lewis counties; a county agent leader, who was also seed commissioner, and a part-time stenographer. The insistent and increasing demands for enlargement of the work have made it necessary from time to time to secure additional workers during the biennium, until at its close the extension staff is comprised of the director, a vice director who is also county agent leader, an assistant director, county agents in Canyon, Ada, Twin Falls, Power, Franklin, Fremont and Lewis counties, two specialists in home economics, one in livestock, one in horticulture, two in boys' and girls' club work, a seed analyst, a chief clerk and bookkeeper and two stenographers—a total of twenty. The diagrams following indicate graphically the growth of the extension force during the biennium:

January 1, 1915

President of the University of Idaho
- Director of Extension
  - Administrative Staff
    - County Agent Leader (also Seed Commissioner).
    - Clerk and Stenographer.
    - Seed Commissioner (also County Agent Leader).
  - Field Staff

Projects	
County Agents	Lewis County
	Canyon County
	Franklin County
Home Economics	Field Assistant
Horticulture	Field Horticulturist
Livestock	Field Livestock Man
Dairying	Field Dairyman
Entomology	Field Entomologist

January 1, 1917

President of the University of Idaho
- Director of Extension
  - Administrative Staff
    - Boise Office
      - County Agent Leader (also Vice Director)
      - Secretary and Stenographer to Director
      - Stenographer to County Agent Leader
      - General Stenographer
    - Moscow Office
      - Assistant Director, 3 projects
      - Part-time Stenographer
  - Field Staff

Projects	
County Agents	Lewis County
	Canyon County
	Franklin County
	Power County
	Twin Falls County
	Ada County
	Fremont County
Home Economics	Field Leader in Home Economics
	Assistant Field Worker
Horticulture	Field Horticulturist
Livestock	Field Livestock Man
Dairying	Tester of Pioneer Testing Assn.
	Tester of Boise Valley Testing Assn.
	Tester of Malheur-Canyon Testing Association
Pure Seed	Commissioner (also Director of Extension)
	Seed Analyst
Boys' and Girls' Clubs	State Club Leader
	Assistant State Club Leader (girls)

Altho the preceding diagrams indicate some of the enlargement of extension work during the biennium, they fail to show a very material part. Early in the biennium it was recognized that the extension service did not meet and was not wholly prepared to render requested and desirable assistance to those of the commonwealth whose interests were along other lines than agriculture. From the large body of teachers of the State, from residents of small towns and villages, and from those counties where mining or lumbering is the chief industry, we were constantly reminded that the extension service did not adequately meet their needs. Obviously these had an equal right to call for and expect assistance as the residents of agricultural communities. The establishment of the Moscow office, the appointment of the assistant director, the establishment of correspondence courses and the other lines of work proposed, or undertaken in a very limited way, are but the working out of our plans for equal service to every part of the State and to those engaged in any industry, calling or profession.

An active influence in the development of extension service is the growing sense of community inter-relations. This sense of common problems has been augmented by an increasing number of effective organizations uniting neighborhoods in the interests of individual and community improvement. It is often difficult to determine which of these factors for community betterment is cause and which is effect, so close is their relationship. Because of this ever widening circle of influence, due in part to inspired efforts of self-help and self-direction and in part to the development of latent leadership within communities, it is not an exaggeration to say that the time is close at hand when the University Extension service should be able, thru these inter-dependent relations, to reach and benefit every man, woman, boy and girl thruout the State. This means that the normal, unstimulated growth of the branches of extension service now in operation must inevitably be so great that yearly increases in appropriations will be necessary just to keep pace, while provision for enlargement and advancement will require generous support. If the extension service is justifiable at all, its growth must be recognized, the demands met, and adequate provision made for healthy and essential enlargement. This recogniton and response must be prompt and adequate, or much of the value of the service is lost.

PROJECTS IN FORCE

At the outset of the biennium there were seven projects in force, including administration, and at the close of the biennium there are nine. Entomology has been wholly discontinued, dairying has been greatly modified, pure seed and boys' and girls' clubs have been added. The list, as approved by the Washington, D. C., office and now in operation, embraces:

1. Administration, including Printing and Distribution of Publications;
2. County Agent Service;
3. Home Economics;
4. Boys' and Girls' Clubs;
5. Horticulture;
6. Animal Husbandry;
7. Extension Schools;
8. Pure Seed.

A brief discussion of each project follows:

ADMINISTRATION

At the beginning of the biennium the plan of cooperative extension service, as now conducted under the terms of the Smith-Lever Act, was practically new and untried. No precedent, established by former similar service, restricted the development of the work. No examples of successful organization, either of staff or office system, were available from which assistance in our special problems could be secured. To evolve and develop an organization for the service, and to establish an office system and equipment adequate to present needs, yet sufciently flexible and capable of easy expansion to keep pace with the insistent and urgent demands, have occupied no small part of the director's time and attention. The administration project includes, in written form, all the plans for such an organization and system, as well as the general plan of work conducted under all projects. It also embraces the financial statement of allotment of funds for the salaries of the director, chief clerk, stenographer, and all clerical and extra labor. It includes under expenses the travel account of the director, postage, telephone, telegraph, freight, express, stationery, small printing, field supplies of all kinds, library purchases, office equipment, and any other general expenses connected with the administration of the entire extension service. As a sub-division there is also included the printing and distribution of all bulletins, circulars, announcements, instructional helps, etc.

Among the several administrative matters, which make for unity and efficiency, adopted during the biennium, are:

(a) Organization of entire staff, making each man in charge of a project responsible for the details, completion, reports and results of same.

(b) All work of every kind on a project-record basis.

(c) All funds budgeted, apportioned by projects, with monthly check on expenses and balances in each.

(d) Adoption of a uniform accounting system for all funds, similar to the system required by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in accounting for Smith-Lever funds.

(e) Weekly reports rendered by all staff members, giving work undertaken, progress made, results secured, completion, etc., and other helpful or suggestive data.

(f) Installation of a comprehensive correspondence file by subjects, on a modified Dewey numerical system plan. This unifies the main office file and the files of every staff member, and brings related subjects together in transfer files.

(g) Apportionment of certain hours and certain days each week for stenographic service to each staff member. This feature alone has so systematized the stenographers' time that there is an increase of fully two-fifths of the work formerly accomplished. Three stenographers handle all of the work of eight project leaders.

(h) Record of amount and author of all correspondence sent out.

(i) Card record file of detailed report of all meetings held or attended by each staff member. Record shows place and county, attendance, interest, subjects considered, suggestions, helpful notes and remarks. All cards are initialed by director before filing.

(j) Classified indexed mailing list arranged and used.

(k) File and classified index of all helpful circulars and bulletins received.

(l) File and classified index of all stereopticon slides, pictures and illustrative helps and material.

(m) The filing by staff members of all proposed itineraries, with estimate of expenses, purpose of trip, etc. The approval of the director is necessary before trip is made.

(n) Installation of requisition system for purchases by county agents. Approval of county agent leader and director is required.

(o) Purchase of office supplies and stationery in quantities and on bids.

(p) Installation of improved record system in boys' and girls' club work. This consists of pledge cards, membership cards, enrollment blanks, monthly report cards, follow-up blanks, final records and reports, achievement certificates, together with index and filing system for all.

These are some of the notable features of administrative system and improvement. A record of office correspondence for the year 1916 shows 9,183 letters dictated, typed and mailed in reply to inquiries received. During the same time there were 20,500 multigraphed or mimeographed letters of instruction and information mailed, and more than 8,000 postcards sent out.

The diagram for 1917 on page 106 shows, under Administrative Staff, an office both at Boise and at Moscow. As already indicated, the appointment of an assistant director and the establishment of the Moscow office were in response to the urgent demand from many interests of the State other than those represented by agriculture.

The projects of the assistant director include extension service thru correspondence courses, night schools, lectures, visual instruction helps, briefs and plans for debates or for discussion clubs, and general publicity.

General Extension work was begun August 1, 1916. As an evidence of the favor with which it has been received, we give the following

statement, covering that part of the biennium during which it has been operative. These figures do not show the complete progress of this branch of the University Extension Division, but rather set forth in visible form some of the results already secured.

I. Correspondence Courses

a. Courses and enrollment:

1. Number persons actually enrolled	25
2. Number prospective students on list	210
3. Courses offered thru correspondence	66
4. Courses with students already enrolled	21
5. Number students enrolled by courses	36
6. Cash on hand from correspondence courses	$133.05

b. Bulletins, circulars and other matter prepared and distributed:

1. In answer to requests	214
2. With signed mimeographed letters to—	
Newspapers	153
Women's clubs	150
County and city school superintendents	183
Teachers (all subjects)	550
Commercial clubs	71
Forest service men	250
3. Distributed at—	
Teacher's institutes:	
Lewiston	200
Nezperce	150
Lewiston Live Stock Show	100
Total	2021

II. Night Schools

a. Classes and enrollment in:

1. Advertising	3
2. Accounting	7
3. Spanish	14

III. Lectures

Since October 13th there has been a total of 20 lectures provided for meetings representing eight different interests, such as teachers' institutes, parent-teacher associations, standardization meeting, live-stock show, Y. M. C. A. work, etc. These 20 lecturers represented nine distinct departments of the University and served seven different counties of the State.

IV. Visual Instruction Helps

1. Number of different requests for aid	17
2. Number requests filled	11

V. Debate and Discussion Club Helps

1. Number debate clubs furnished direct help..... 6
2. Number debate bulletins sent—
   - On request 26
   - Mailed 146
   - Handed to callers..... 45

Total 223

VI. General Publicity

Doubtless not more than 20 letters were written during the first month that the General Extension branch was in operation. No stenographer was employed until October 11, 1916. Since that time there has been a student stenographer employed, who has worked two and one-half hours per day.

a. Personal letters:
   1. General correspondence 420
   2. Correspondence courses 272
   3. On file and to be answered..... 20

b. Signed mimeographed letters:
   1. As under I-b.....1357
   2. To high school graduates.....1289
   3. To merchants and bankers..... 450
   4. Glee Club publicity..... 50

   Total 3858

c. Bulletins and circulars:
   1. Correspondence course bulletins.....2021
   2. University catalogs 360
   3. Bulletins from departments of Business, Law, Forestry, etc. 830

   Total 3211

d. Newspaper articles:
   1. Daily and weekly papers that have received a column of University news every other week..... 14

Added to the above the assistant director has had charge of the students' employment bureau. Since August 1st there have been 50 men and two women students supplied with regular work, and 53 other students have been found day's work at odd jobs.

Thus has this branch of the Extension Division contributed materially to the enlargement and diversity of service which the "Helpful Hand" of University Extension can render to every part of the State.

Printing and Distribution of Publications: Altho definite amounts of the several funds used are budgeted separately for this purpose, it is a sub-project under Administration. The impossibility of the

limited extension staff personally covering the varied and extensive work indicated by the projects is so evident that comment on the necessity of such help as that rendered thru publications is unnecessary. Extension bulletins and circulars are issued to cover some particular phase of extension service, or to afford additional information on some special problem. We make it a rule to send out bulletins only on request. We do not offer them for general distribution, altho we invite inquiry and are anxious to send any information possible, or render assistance on particular problems. Whenever possible we use the bulletins of the Department of Agriculture to supply additional assistance. A list of publications, prepared, printed and in part distributed during the biennium, follows:

Type of Publication	Number of Subjects	Size of Edition	Total Pages
Mimeographed Circulars	10	11,700	11,700
Printed Circulars (bulletin size)	6	24,000	108,000
Farm Hints (pocket size)	3	15,000	30.000
Regular Bulletins	10	79,000	1,248,000
Poster Bulletins	1	100	100
Survey Cards	2	10,000	10,000
Totals	32	139,800	1,407,800

COUNTY AGENT SERVICE

The limits of this report are insufficient to record the achievements of the county agent leader and county agents. The annual report of these members of the extension staff are available, should greater detail be desired than is given below. The material enlargement of the county agent work thruout the biennium is marked by three agents in service at the beginning and seven at the close. Expressed in area, 2226 square miles of agricultural land at the close of 1914 and 10,263 square miles at the close of 1916 are receiving the assistance and benefit accruing from this branch of extension service. A common measure of the value of county agent work is the gain or saving in dollars and cents secured by the farms and homes of the counties in which the agents are stationed. We give below a few concrete examples of this financial saving, as well as some notable achievements not directly measured in money value.

County Agent Leader: Among the special achievements of the county agent leader should be mentioned—

(a) The filing of a county agent leader project—the first of its kind in the United States. The excellence of organization and thoroness of detail in this project have resulted in its adoption as a standard by the States Relations Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

(b) A ten-day field conference of all county agents during July, 1916. By auto the state leader, county agents, U. S. Department and extension specialists, and others interested, covered 600 miles, studied the work of individual agents and the farm problems in seven counties,

held two large public demonstrations, visited three State Experiment Farms, and held two indoor conferences at which plans and problems of the coming year were discussed and procedure agreed upon—all at an average cost of $30.66 per agent.

(c) Organized and inaugurated the work in Ada, Twin Falls, Power and Fremont counties, securing for each an energetic, capable agent.

(d) Conducted a most successful "Dairy Special" electric train in the Boise Valley, which has resulted in the improvement of dairy conditions, the erection of silos, and the betterment of the class of stock kept.

Lewis County: Altho handicapped by unsettled conditions in relation to the support of the work by the county, the Lewis county agent has been able to accomplish several very excellent achievements:

1. Reducing the mortality among young pigs on the farms from as high as ninety per cent. to less than twenty-five per cent., accomplished thru the introduction of better systems of housing, feeding and management. It requires but a small amount of mathematics to arrive at a money value of the saving thus accomplished.

2. The introduction of rotation systems and legumes into the farming practice of the county. Peas and clover are now produced where formerly the fields were bare fallow. Clover seed was grown on 600 acres in 1916. At a yield of but two bushels per acre, there is a direct gain of $9,600.00 to the county.

3. The seeding of 4,000 acres of wheat under the most favorable control conditions for elimination of smut. Smut damage has frequently run as high as forty per cent. The control measures adopted have repeatedly resulted in less than five per cent. damage. A reduction of damage to even ten per cent. on this acreage means a financial saving of at least $10,000.00 to the county.

4. The organization of a county farm bureau with several hundred members, each of whom is directly concerned and interested in the enlargement and advancement of the work.

Canyon County:

1. The most marked achievement of the county agent of Canyon county has been the organization of a county farm bureau with upward of 450 members. The advisory council and local committeemen of this bureau assist and encourage the entire work. This method systematizes the agent's efforts so that far greater numbers are reached and the most urgent problems of the county are given attention.

2. The spraying of over 2000 acres of clover, thus saving same from grasshopper destruction. More than 5000 bushels of seed were produced from sprayed fields—a direct saving of over $30,000.00 to the county.

3. Hog cholera control work conducted shows during 1915 thirteen per cent. mortality in infected herds prior to vaccination and eight per cent. after vaccination. The continuation of the work in 1916

shows but six outbreaks of the disease, all herds vaccinated—a total of 180 animals—and not a death from cholera in the county during the year.

4. Potato disease control work shows a resultant increase of 50 sacks of potatoes per acre, or a money value of $100.00.

Ada County: The county agent of Ada county had five special county projects. Three of these show outstanding results measured in terms of money value.

1. Control of black-leg among cattle. This is a serious disease in the Boise Valley. A general educational campaign was begun and pursued until now dead animals are burned, old hides disposed of, and disinfectants freely used. In the spring of 1916 more than 150 head of cattle were lost, one man losing 35 head from the disease. The agent has vaccinated 3,500 head without a single loss. Without vaccination, an average of five per cent. die of the disease. The money value of this work alone is $5,250.00.

2. In the squirrel and insect pest work done, a similar saving has resulted. Squirrels were poisoned in sufficient numbers to result in a saving of two bushels of grain per acre over 1000 acres of land. In grasshopper control there were sprayed 200 acres of clover, with the result that 30 pounds more of seed per acre were produced.

3. Organization of cow testing association. Twenty-six herds—500 cows—representing thirty-two dairymen, comprise this organization. Results already secured are measured by increased financial return from the cows, better feeding methods adopted, erection of twenty silos, addition of pure-bred sires, and weeding out of unprofitable animals.

Twin Falls County:

1. The county agent of Twin Falls county secured excellent results from the cooperative work done with the field horticulturist on potato disease control. A total of 250 acres was planted with treated seed, which yielded from two to twenty-eight sacks more per acre than fields planted with untreated seed. Considering an increase of ten sacks as an average, the value of this work is approximately $20.00 per acre.

2. The insect pest control project in Twin Falls county was the largest piece of work undertaken by the agent during 1916. There was a total of 12,000 acres of clover sprayed to kill grasshoppers. Where the local druggists' yearly sales of sodium arsenite were formerly less than 25 pounds, this past year they amounted in some instances to 2,000 or 3,000 pounds. It is generally estimated that ninety per cent. of the grasshoppers were killed and a corresponding saving of clover seed resulted.

Power County:

1. The destruction of jackrabbits by the county agent of Power county is one of the outstanding lines of work accomplished. In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey and the county

commissioners, he was able to rid the country of upward of 45,000 jackrabbits. Seven hundred rabbits were killed with one ounce of strychnine, and eight hundred rabbits in one night is the high mark to his credit. This achievement alone means a saving of above $25,000.00 to Power county farmers.

2. In a semi-arid county, where trees are a luxury, the accomplishment of planning two school grounds and one farm home, and of planting ninety-two trees on same, having all live and grow where before had been total failure, is indeed an achievement.

Franklin County:

1. Alfalfa weevil control, as accomplished by the Franklin county agent, resulted in an increase of one ton more of alfalfa per acre on 358 acres, with a money value of $2000.00.

2. Growing corn in the place of summer fallow, as usually practised, over an area of 210 acres resulted in a clear profit to the farmers so doing of $2,800.00. It also resulted in the erection of the first silo in Franklin county.

3. The improvement of the wheat crop thru seed selection on 300 acres showed a yield of five bushels more per acre and a larger profit of $8.00 per acre.

4. The eradication of the "Piute" ground squirrel from 9,600 acres showed a resultant increase of ten per cent. in the crop grown and a saving of $8,000.00.

Fremont County:

The county agent stationed in Fremont county began work late in the spring of 1916. Even with this handicap, the work done is almost spectacular in its value.

1. A serious problem in this county during past years has been the outbreak of the insects commonly known as "Mormon crickets." The county agent, at a cost of $80.00 spent for poison, not only prevented the destruction of crops in the dry land areas of the county, but also protected the irrigated areas. This is the first time in years that the crops have not been destroyed, at least in part. During the past five years the county commissioners have expended probably $5,000.00 to accomplish what was done this year at an expense of less than $100.00.

2. A total of 1,545 head of stock were vaccinated for black-leg control, with the loss of a single animal after vaccination. This work is especially helpful to those stock owners using the Targhee National Forest ranges. This service saved these stockmen slightly less than $1,500.00 worth of stock.

HOME ECONOMICS

The home economics workers render assistance to the women of the State in much the same way as the county agent assists the farmer. Aside from the regular project work of the year, there was a special summer project carried out in cooperation with the States Relations

Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The summer work consisted of a farm home survey in a single county of the State. The tabulated statement following shows the work done:

28 out of 34 communities of county covered;
39 meetings held with farm women;
391 farm homes visited and tabulated results secured;
183 farm women keeping cash accounts;
40 farm women have adopted budget system;
429 farm homes have secured or adopted some labor-saving device;
10 farm women have altered their kitchen arrangement to save steps and labor;
5 farm homes have installed water supply and waste removal.

Of these farm homes, 88 secured a hand or suction sweeper; 93, the carborundum-wheel knife sharpener; 75, the stepladder kitchen stool; 86, a pressure cooker; 79, a fireless cooker—all of these labor-saving devices having been demonstrated during the survey. There was not a single piece of apparatus shown or tested during the summer's work but what one or more families adopted same. This farm home survey presents an irrefutable argument that farm women are both ready and willing to adopt better methods and install labor-saving devices when these are brought to their attention.

During the biennium, this branch of extension service has reached an aggregate of 28,061 women in the State, approximately sixty per cent. of whom are farm women. These women have been reached in the following ways:

By visits to homes	170
By club meetings	4,260
By extension schools	9,543
By institutes	4,882
By other gatherings	9,206

The leader in field work in home economics was, in September, 1916, appointed State chairman of the home economics division of the Parent-Teacher Association.

Enlargement of this work for the next biennium is essential.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUBS

No branch of extension service carries such potentiality as the Boys' and Girls' Club work. The far-reaching and excellent work of the county agent and home economics branches becomes of little effect in comparison. The club work deals with the mind and habit of the young while still plastic. Thru this influence they may be molded and shaped so that the beneficent effect may be traced thru succeeding generations. Enthusiastic reports from county superintendents, teachers and parents testify to the value of club work as a branch of extension service that connects the home and the school in a way never before possible. There are numerous concrete illustrations of cases where the club work has literally transformed a lazy or indifferent

boy or girl into an interested, hard-working one. We have the record of scores of boys and girls who have demonstrated better methods and greater production to their parents, resulting in large financial profit.

George Mason, a sixteen-year-old Madison county club member, grew 110 bushels of potatoes on one-eighth of an acre in 1915. He is now employed by the leading potato-handling firm of Rigby, and altho but eighteen years old, he has purchased many carloads of potatoes this past fall.

Nellie Chase, a sixteen-year-old Clearwater county club member, won the State championship for the best potatoes in 1916. She won four first premiums on potatoes in open competition, winning both at the Gem State Fair and the Spokane Inter-State Fair.

Thelma Later, a thirteen-year-old Madison county club girl, has canned more than 500 quarts of fruit and vegetables during 1916.

Elwin Scheyer, a sixteen-year-old Latah county club boy, made a net profit of $76.95 from his garden.

Lloyd Gilson and Walter Remer, club boys of Nezperce county, were poor students in school until they became interested in club work. They are now honor students and have secured three acres to continue their club work upon next year.

Thus we could cite definite instances by the score of equally excellent results from club members in sewing, cooking, canning, poultry, corn, pig, garden and other club work. Probably the most striking work done by any club in 1916 was that of the one-tenth acre garden club of Lewiston. This club numbered forty-six members, and the products grown on the gardens included many sorts of vegetables, fruits, berries, apples, popcorn and Sudan grass. The greatest financial showing was made by Gordon Butler, who grew 85 crates of head lettuce at a cost of $10.40 and sold same for $217.80, netting a profit of $207.40. The member showing the smallest profit was George Ruddock. From the apple trees on the one-tenth acre he produced 40 boxes of apples at a cost of $36.25, and sold them for $60.00, leaving a net profit of $23.75. In this club, the total expense amounted to $729.54; the gross receipts for products grown, $3,864.80; the total gain for the forty-six members, $3,135.26, or an average of $68.15 per member.

A comparison of the club work for the two years of the biennium follows:

	1915	1916
Total number of club projects	10	13
Total number of clubs	716	560
Total enrollment	7,840	6,141
Highest individual net profit from club work	$81.61	$207.40

Altho the total membership for 1916 is less than for 1915, we consider this an encouraging and hopeful condition, since it indicates a much smaller number of drones or "quitters" enrolled in 1916. This

branch of extension service has never yet had the financial support its importance warrants, and it is impossible to give the necessary assistance to the large number of boys and girls in Idaho who desire this work.

HORTICULTURE

The service rendered by this branch of the Extension Division has been the least satisfactory during the biennium of any branch of the work. The leave of absence granted the field horticulturist interfered with the continuity of the work, and his resignation, which took effect September 1, 1916, further interfered with the service. With the advent of a new and active field horticulturist, whose attitude and effort are most pleasing, there is every evidence that this branch of extension will be materially strengthened.

The major work of the field horticulturist has been that of potato seed production. Thirty-one public potato seed selection and treatment demonstrations have been held, attended by 318 potato growers. One hundred and ten growers, representing seventeen counties, have planted and cared for seed plots under direction. These seed plots have yielded from five to twenty-five sacks of potatoes more per acre than adjoining areas, and the potatoes so produced have been of exceptionally high quality and free from disease. For potato seed so produced, the field horticulturist has already received from several states of the middle West requests for car lots. The work thus begun bids fair to establish an industry in Idaho that will annually net the growers of the State thousands of dollars. This is but one of the several lines of work in charge of the field horticulturist.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

For a period of nine and one-half months at the beginning of the biennium, the Extension Division was without a field animal husbandman. The work of this branch, therefore, has been somewhat handicapped in showing results equal to those secured in other branches.

Thru prior agreement with the Bureau of Animal Husbandry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the chief work of the field animal husbandman was in connection with the federal hog cholera control in Twin Falls county. In addition to his duties in this connection, he has instituted and directed several "hogging-down" demonstrations; organized and supervised seventeen boys' pig clubs with most remarkable results; furnished plans for, and supervised the erection of, five permanent hog houses; served as livestock judge at twelve fairs; rendered efficient assistance at forty-nine extension school and other meetings; held thirty-eight special pig club meetings, and made a total of five hundred and ninety-eight farm visits on various livestock matters.

A summary of the results of the boys' pig clubs, organized and supervised by the field animal husbandman, is worthy of more than passing notice.

Number of boys in 17 clubs	61	
Total number of pigs	122	
Average age of pigs at start	57	days
Average weight at start	39	lbs.
Average number of days fed	91	
Average weight at close	135	lbs.
Average net cost per pound gain	5.3	cents
Average profit per pig grown	$2.98	

Philip Millis, of Buhl, made the best record in this pig club work. His pigs made a daily gain per animal of 1.63 pounds, and it required but 1.9 pounds of grain to produce same, his profit being $9.45 per pig.

Altho this branch of extension service began the biennium under a heavy handicap, there has been none that has rendered a better account of the time actually at work, all things considered, than that of animal husbandry.

EXTENSION MEETINGS

Extension meetings include extension schools, farmers' days, field excursions, institutes, and work in judging at fairs. The demand from the State is for an increase in the number of schools, with work of a more intensive nature, and a consequent decrease in number of institutes with the usual lecture program. Farmers' days and field excursions largely supersede the institute, since they serve the same purpose and present in addition demonstration features far more valuable than the usual lecture. The following table shows the extension school work of the biennium:

	1915	1916
School cycles held	8	14
Communities thus served	23	45
Counties represented	16	25
Time given to work, weeks	8	12
People engaged in work	47	85

Add to the above the institutes, farmers' days, demonstration meetings, silo and smut excursions, and other definite forms of extension gatherings, and the aggregate showing becomes—

	1915	1916
Total number sessions held	1,179	1,267
Aggregate total people reached	90,756	93,494

This does not include such meetings as were planned and held within the counties having county agents at which only local, or no assistance was required by the agent in charge. For the biennium, therefore, the aggregate showing is—

School cycles held	22
Communities thus served	68
Counties represented	41
Time given to work	weeks 20
People engaged in the work	132
Aggregate total people reached	184,250
Additional people reached by county agents	41,910
Aggregate grand total	226,160

This total does not express the number of individuals met and served thruout the biennium. In the extension schools of three days or more in extent, the same person might easily have been counted at least six times. As nearly as can be determined, the Extension Division met and definitely influenced in some way or another not less than 100,000 individuals during the biennium.

The staff of workers for extension meetings during the past year includes—

Members of regular extension staff	12
Superintendents of Experiment Farms	3
Official testers Cow Testing Associations	1
County agents	7
Members instructional staff of University, College of Agriculture and Experiment Station	14
Representatives of U. S. Department of Agriculture	16
Progressive and successful farmers	12
From Normal Schools and Technical Institute	10
State departments and others	7

The fair judging done is of itself a matter of great consequence. This branch of service gives opportunity to present an educational feature possible in no other way. That this is being appreciated is evidenced by the fact that in 1915 we supplied 39 judges to 20 fairs, representing 13 counties, and in 1916 there were 65 judges supplied to 36 fairs, which represented 19 counties of the State.

PURE SEED

As the work of the pure seed commissioner is supported entirely by a separate State fund, which is only administered thru the Extension Division, the results of this important branch of the work will be set forth in a separate report.

DAIRYING

At the outset of the biennium, there was a field dairyman cooperatively employed in conjunction with the Dairy Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This agreement terminated October 1, 1915. The dairy work of the Extension Division at present is cooperative thru the same forces, but in a supervisory way only. No extension funds, either State or federal, go to the support of the field

workers. These workers are the official testers of the three cow testing associations within the State, and the work which is being accomplished is of great economic importance to the dairy interests of Idaho. These interests are so large and are growing so rapidly that the necessity and demand for a field dairyman must soon be recog nized and satisfied.

LOGICAL AND NECESSARY DEVELOPMENT

A study of the foregoing all too brief presentation of the work of the Extension Division for the past biennium is certainly sufficient to warrant more than passing attention. It clearly indicates the necessity of some additions and considerable enlargement.

(a) Among the urgent demands, not met in the present application of established work, are those which the recent appointment of an assistant director and the inception of a division of work, represented more largely by the resident units of the University, can fill. These demands call for added projects, and added workers with special qualifications.

(b) In order to spread the work out more evenly and justly meet the real needs of each section of the State, the State should be districted and certain district centers designated. In each of these centers there should be a district representative in charge of the work.

(c) Provision should be made to give additional attention to women's special interests. A woman organizer, specially selected for this work, trained in home economics and related sciences, well versed in women's club management, and above all heartily in sympathy with, and familiar with, the farm woman's work and problems, could render very necessary, wide and appreciated service.

(d) Extended service in every line of visual instruction or assistance to rural teachers, community organizations, parent-teacher organizations, granges, farmers' unions, farmers' clubs, and other associations and organized bodies thru a regular branch of extension which is equipped with charts, stereopticon slides, picture films, collections of products showing process of manufacture, etc., is an absolute necessity, if the Extension Division answers an already insistent demand, or fills the logical function which will be quickly usurped by some outside agency, generally a commercial one, if we fail to recognize and equip this work at once.

(e) A further development of the cooperative relations already existing between the State Traveling Library and the Extension Division is desirable, as well as a very great enlargement of the plan of package and reference libraries.

(f) The dairy interests of the State are making a most rapid and phenomenal growth. Their importance is such as warrants an extension field representative to assist, encourage, organize and promote a safe, careful and profitable development of this great industry. The federal department stands ready to render some assistance in this connection.

(g) The clover aphis, red spider, alfalfa weevil, thrips, and a host of other insects detrimental and destructive to farm crops, have, during the biennium, wrought immense damage. A field entomologist is an imperative and crying necessity. Such an extension representative should, at least thru a deputy, be invested with regulatory power.

(h) The importance of more thoro organization and larger service along lines of extension schools, with special reference to intensive and thoro demonstration teaching, is very apparent. A man trained in this line of service, who could also assist in adjusting the service rendered to each section of the State, and who could collect, organize and distribute visual instructional material, is not only a desired addition to the extension staff, but a necessity as well.

POLICY

From the outset of the biennium the policy of this branch of University service has been one of sympathetic cooperation with all branches and departments of the University, the State and the federal government—cooperation in act and deed as well as in work and precept. The policy pursued within the Extension Division and among the members of the staff has shown no departure from the plan outlined in the report rendered at the close of 1915. Such growth as has taken place has been due to such progressive expansion of early activities as our limited force and funds would permit, rather than to the introduction of new lines of service. We recognized at the inception of the work that any preconceived, fixed plan of extension would be harmful, since it would tend to commit the service to a certain course which in the light of changing conditions and added experience might prove more or less disastrous. We were also aware that certain basic principles and methods were necessary to a proper continuation and expansion of the work. Among these is the requirement thruout every phase or ramification of the service—

(a) That the work shall be adaptable;

(b) That it aid in making rural life attractive, interesting, pleasurable, and profitable, especially to the young who require additional social advantages;

(c) That the work be permanent and institutional—not temporary and personal;

(d) That activity in a given community have continuity, rather than be impulsive and transient;

(e) That it inspire, entice, and lead, not dictate;

(f) That it cultivate a desire for and inspire toward efforts of self-help and organized power of self-direction;

(g) That it increasingly justify itself in becoming the recognized instrument thru which people may realize their highest possibilities in material achievement and in civic and social betterment;

(h) And that as the years pass, the work shall be broadened in all lines of intellectual, social and civic welfare, as well as in every

way that will assist farmers and home-makers in the understanding and solution of their problems.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT

The members of the Extension Division staff are mainly young men and women. More than three-fourths of them are below thirty-five years of age. Practically none have reached the limit of salary representing their capabilities, or in the positions which they occupy. During the biennium there have been four resignations to accept better salaried positions. It is evident that, in order to retain the present efficient staff, they must be advanced until they reach what is recognized as a fair salary for the responsibilities of their positions. This means that annual increases, relatively large, must be made in salaries, or else we shall suffer the repeated embarrassment of numerous resignations and the consequent failure to have helpful continuity of the work. In other words, we shall constantly be paying for the acquiring of experience, while others are receiving the benefit of the experience we have paid for.

The salaries paid to the secretary, clerks and stenographers in the Extension Division have been lower than those paid in any other department of the State, while the efficiency shown, and the amount of work done, warrant even higher recognition.

It would be desirable to have a budget item covering the services of additional, temporary, or occasional staff members, to meet the exceptional or specialized demands. To meet the demands of regular yearly growth, increased printing, postage, supplies, etc., larger expenditures and consequently greater appropriations are necessary.

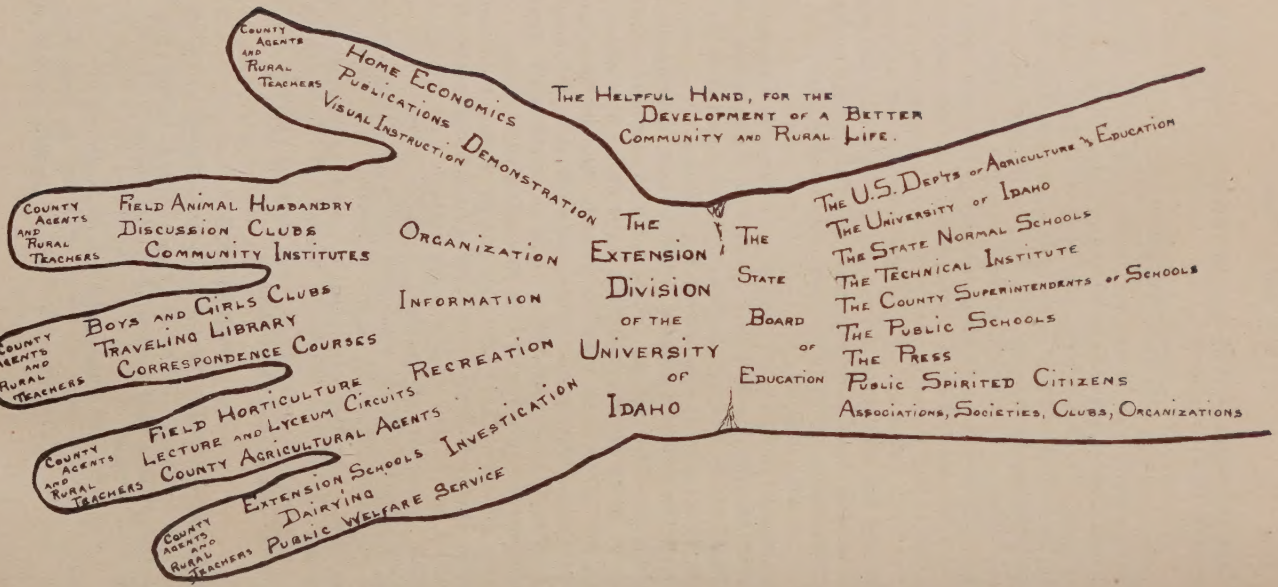
It is generally conceded that a policy of conservative development for the Extension Division is both desirable and necessary. To meet the needs of conservative, normal growth during the coming two years will require a State appropriation of approximately $70,000.00. An amount appreciably smaller would make it very difficult, perhaps impossible, to satisfy requirements, establish districts, and care for special developments in the most economic way. Normal growth and logical expansion should, at least, be provided for. With a smaller appropriation than that estimated, it would be impossible to meet the obligations of this important branch of University endeavor, unless curtailed to a point that would materially retard the development of the commonwealth's interests.

CONCLUSION

We believe that those who examine the work done by the Extension Division will concede that the expenditure made is justfied many times over in the quantity and quality of service rendered and the results secured.

Respectfully submitted,

O. D. CENTER,
Director of Extension.


County Agents and Rural Teachers
Home Economics
Publications
Visual Instruction
Demonstration
The Helpful Hand, for the Development of a Better Community and Rural Life.
County Agents and Rural Teachers
Field Animal Husbandry
Discussion Clubs
Community Institutes
Organization
The Extension Division of the University of Idaho
The State Board of Education
The U.S. Depts of Agriculture & Education
The University of Idaho
The State Normal Schools
The Technical Institute
The County Superintendents of Schools
The Public Schools
The Press
Public Spirited Citizens
Associations, Societies, Clubs, Organizations
County Agents and Rural Teachers
Boys and Girls Clubs
Traveling Library
Correspondence Courses
Information
County Agents and Rural Teachers
Field Horticulture
Lecture and Lyceum Circuits
County Agricultural Agents
Recreation
County Agents and Rural Teachers
Extension Schools
Dairying
Public Welfare Service
Investigation